

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LIX.--NO. 134.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 11,632.

THE CAPITAL.

RESULTS OF A SEARCH FOR CONFEDERATE PROPERTY.

Thirty Millions of It in England—Palmer's Silver Bill—The Fisheries Debate.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 27th.—The morning was spent in the Senate considering bills reported from committees.

Senator Palmer reported favorably the following: Appropriating \$25,000, or so much as may be needed, for the erection of a lighthouse and a fog signal at Ballast Point, San Diego, Calif.; a bill to extend a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Lighthouse Board to the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, Cal., appropriating \$15,000; a bill to appropriate \$10,000 for a fog signal on Roe Island, San Fran. Bay, Cal.

The Senate then went into open executive session for the consideration of the fisheries debate.

Senator Saulsbury took the floor and proceeded to address the Senate in favor of the treaty.

Senator Voorhees presented a petition in behalf of the Farmland Gun Club for the preservation of the water supply and to protect the Yellowstone Park from vandalism.

Saulsbury spoke over two hours in support of the fisheries treaty, and then turned his reading. When he finished the sun-dry appropriation bill was considered.

At the close of Saulsbury's speech the Senate adjourned to the committee of the sundry civil appropriation bill, and after passing some amendments adjourned.

The House.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 27th.—The House spent the day on the private calendar, and devoted the night session to private petitions.

UNCLE SAM WANTS IT.

Thirty Millions of Confederate Property.

Senate Engineers.

WASHINGTON, July 27th.—In response to a Senate resolution calling upon him for any evidence in the Treasury Department relating to property of the United States to which the United States has a valid claim, and which had been in the possession of the Secretary of the Treasury, the day transmitted to the Senate the reports of the Solicitor of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the subject.

The Senate, however, in view of documents returned in a letter from Littlepage, lately employed as an agent of the treasury to assist in the prevention and detection of frauds against the customs revenue, voted a bill, dated November 1st, 1888, which states that he went to his home in King William county, Va., to examine his old Confederate papers, made and received while in Europe, and ordered the then Confederate States Government to furnish him the data. He says it is found that in the winter of 1864 he was ordered to the Confederate ship The Texas, alias The Pompeiro. The ship was built as a naval gunboat and was to have received her armament and equipment, while lying off the coast of England, by another vessel.

NO MERCHANTMAN.

Captain Henry Sinclair of the Confederate States navy superintended the construction of the vessel, her cost being \$1,400,000, all of which was fully paid to the Confederate Government. The vessel, he says, started to sea, but having been reported as a Confederate cruiser, was seized. Captain Sinclair is now residing in Germany, where she should not go into the ports of the Confederacy. He then chartered her and when a few months after, the Confederacy occupied the vessel, said he was unable to get her released. He adds that he was paid for by the Confederate Government, and should belong to the United States. She is still valuable and is now trading to Edinburgh and Co. peninsular.

He adds that Theodore Clyde built steamers constructed by Confederate Government, and similarly disposed of by their agents, and that he is now belonging to the United States. There were also two powerful rams built by Baird & Co. on the Mersey, ostensibly for the Chinese Government, but instead used by the Confederacy. They were, he says, seized by the British authorities, and were finally disposed of by the Confederate agents in charge, and are

now in the British Navy.

Having recently been seen by Admiral Luce at Bermuda flying the British flag.

The vessel is specially built for powerful Clyde-built rams and ram boats for the Confederate Government, and also states that parties who recently visited Captain Sinclair's house, say that its main object was to obtain information concerning the Southern cause.

The schooner Emma Augusta, bound for San Francisco, was badly damaged by a gale of Point Lobos and put back to San Cruz.

A dispatch from London says that the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have had their marriage legally established in England.

It is said that editor Moore and Mrs. Norton, the clippers, passed San Fran. on Wednesday, en route to California.

The schooner Emma Augusta, bound for San Francisco, was badly damaged by a gale of Point Lobos and put back to San Cruz.

New York, July 27th.—Members of the Italian colony had a mass meeting to-night. A thousand people were present to defend the honor of the nation's name, and to rebuff the action of the Immigration Society. Stands that the committee was fully paid for by the Confederate Government, and should belong to the United States. She is still valuable and is now trading to Edinburgh and Co. peninsular.

He adds that Theodore Clyde built steamers constructed by Confederate Government, and similarly disposed of by their agents, and that he is now belonging to the United States. There were also two powerful rams built by Baird & Co. on the Mersey, ostensibly for the Chinese Government, but instead used by the Confederacy. They were, he says, seized by the British authorities, and were finally disposed of by the Confederate agents in charge, and are

now in the British Navy.

Having recently been seen by Admiral Luce at Bermuda flying the British flag.

The vessel is specially built for powerful Clyde-built rams and ram boats for the Confederate Government, and also states that parties who recently visited Captain Sinclair's house, say that its main object was to obtain information concerning the Southern cause.

The schooner Emma Augusta, bound for San Francisco, was badly damaged by a gale of Point Lobos and put back to San Cruz.

A dispatch from London says that the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have had their marriage legally established in England.

It is said that editor Moore and Mrs. Norton, the clippers, passed San Fran. on Wednesday, en route to California.

The schooner Emma Augusta, bound for San Francisco, was badly damaged by a gale of Point Lobos and put back to San Cruz.

New York, July 27th.—Members of the Italian colony had a mass meeting to-night. A thousand people were present to defend the honor of the nation's name, and to rebuff the action of the Immigration Society. Stands that the committee was fully paid for by the Confederate Government, and should belong to the United States. She is still valuable and is now trading to Edinburgh and Co. peninsular.

He adds that Theodore Clyde built steamers constructed by Confederate Government, and similarly disposed of by their agents, and that he is now belonging to the United States. There were also two powerful rams built by Baird & Co. on the Mersey, ostensibly for the Chinese Government, but instead used by the Confederacy. They were, he says, seized by the British authorities, and were finally disposed of by the Confederate agents in charge, and are

now in the British Navy.

Having recently been seen by Admiral Luce at Bermuda flying the British flag.

The vessel is specially built for powerful Clyde-built rams and ram boats for the Confederate Government, and also states that parties who recently visited Captain Sinclair's house, say that its main object was to obtain information concerning the Southern cause.

The schooner Emma Augusta, bound for San Francisco, was badly damaged by a gale of Point Lobos and put back to San Cruz.

New York, July 27th.—Members of the Italian colony had a mass meeting to-night. A thousand people were present to defend the honor of the nation's name, and to rebuff the action of the Immigration Society. Stands that the committee was fully paid for by the Confederate Government, and should belong to the United States. She is still valuable and is now trading to Edinburgh and Co. peninsular.

He adds that Theodore Clyde built steamers constructed by Confederate Government, and similarly disposed of by their agents, and that he is now belonging to the United States. There were also two powerful rams built by Baird & Co. on the Mersey, ostensibly for the Chinese Government, but instead used by the Confederacy. They were, he says, seized by the British authorities, and were finally disposed of by the Confederate agents in charge, and are

now in the British Navy.

Having recently been seen by Admiral Luce at Bermuda flying the British flag.

The vessel is specially built for powerful Clyde-built rams and ram boats for the Confederate Government, and also states that parties who recently visited Captain Sinclair's house, say that its main object was to obtain information concerning the Southern cause.

The schooner Emma Augusta, bound for San Francisco, was badly damaged by a gale of Point Lobos and put back to San Cruz.

New York, July 27th.—Members of the Italian colony had a mass meeting to-night. A thousand people were present to defend the honor of the nation's name, and to rebuff the action of the Immigration Society. Stands that the committee was fully paid for by the Confederate Government, and should belong to the United States. She is still valuable and is now trading to Edinburgh and Co. peninsular.

He adds that Theodore Clyde built steamers constructed by Confederate Government, and similarly disposed of by their agents, and that he is now belonging to the United States. There were also two powerful rams built by Baird & Co. on the Mersey, ostensibly for the Chinese Government, but instead used by the Confederacy. They were, he says, seized by the British authorities, and were finally disposed of by the Confederate agents in charge, and are

now in the British Navy.

Having recently been seen by Admiral Luce at Bermuda flying the British flag.

The vessel is specially built for powerful Clyde-built rams and ram boats for the Confederate Government, and also states that parties who recently visited Captain Sinclair's house, say that its main object was to obtain information concerning the Southern cause.

The schooner Emma Augusta, bound for San Francisco, was badly damaged by a gale of Point Lobos and put back to San Cruz.

New York, July 27th.—Members of the Italian colony had a mass meeting to-night. A thousand people were present to defend the honor of the nation's name, and to rebuff the action of the Immigration Society. Stands that the committee was fully paid for by the Confederate Government, and should belong to the United States. She is still valuable and is now trading to Edinburgh and Co. peninsular.

He adds that Theodore Clyde built steamers constructed by Confederate Government, and similarly disposed of by their agents, and that he is now belonging to the United States. There were also two powerful rams built by Baird & Co. on the Mersey, ostensibly for the Chinese Government, but instead used by the Confederacy. They were, he says, seized by the British authorities, and were finally disposed of by the Confederate agents in charge, and are

now in the British Navy.

Having recently been seen by Admiral Luce at Bermuda flying the British flag.

The vessel is specially built for powerful Clyde-built rams and ram boats for the Confederate Government, and also states that parties who recently visited Captain Sinclair's house, say that its main object was to obtain information concerning the Southern cause.

The schooner Emma Augusta, bound for San Francisco, was badly damaged by a gale of Point Lobos and put back to San Cruz.

New York, July 27th.—Members of the Italian colony had a mass meeting to-night. A thousand people were present to defend the honor of the nation's name, and to rebuff the action of the Immigration Society. Stands that the committee was fully paid for by the Confederate Government, and should belong to the United States. She is still valuable and is now trading to Edinburgh and Co. peninsular.

He adds that Theodore Clyde built steamers constructed by Confederate Government, and similarly disposed of by their agents, and that he is now belonging to the United States. There were also two powerful rams built by Baird & Co. on the Mersey, ostensibly for the Chinese Government, but instead used by the Confederacy. They were, he says, seized by the British authorities, and were finally disposed of by the Confederate agents in charge, and are

now in the British Navy.

Having recently been seen by Admiral Luce at Bermuda flying the British flag.

The vessel is specially built for powerful Clyde-built rams and ram boats for the Confederate Government, and also states that parties who recently visited Captain Sinclair's house, say that its main object was to obtain information concerning the Southern cause.

The schooner Emma Augusta, bound for San Francisco, was badly damaged by a gale of Point Lobos and put back to San Cruz.

New York, July 27th.—Members of the Italian colony had a mass meeting to-night. A thousand people were present to defend the honor of the nation's name, and to rebuff the action of the Immigration Society. Stands that the committee was fully paid for by the Confederate Government, and should belong to the United States. She is still valuable and is now trading to Edinburgh and Co. peninsular.

He adds that Theodore Clyde built steamers constructed by Confederate Government, and similarly disposed of by their agents, and that he is now belonging to the United States. There were also two powerful rams built by Baird & Co. on the Mersey, ostensibly for the Chinese Government, but instead used by the Confederacy. They were, he says, seized by the British authorities, and were finally disposed of by the Confederate agents in charge, and are

now in the British Navy.

Having recently been seen by Admiral Luce at Bermuda flying the British flag.

The vessel is specially built for powerful Clyde-built rams and ram boats for the Confederate Government, and also states that parties who recently visited Captain Sinclair's house, say that its main object was to obtain information concerning the Southern cause.

The schooner Emma Augusta, bound for San Francisco, was badly damaged by a gale of Point Lobos and put back to San Cruz.

New York, July 27th.—Members of the Italian colony had a mass meeting to-night. A thousand people were present to defend the honor of the nation's name, and to rebuff the action of the Immigration Society. Stands that the committee was fully paid for by the Confederate Government, and should belong to the United States. She is still valuable and is now trading to Edinburgh and Co. peninsular.

He adds that Theodore Clyde built steamers constructed by Confederate Government, and similarly disposed of by their agents, and that he is now belonging to the United States. There were also two powerful rams built by Baird & Co. on the Mersey, ostensibly for the Chinese Government, but instead used by the Confederacy. They were, he says, seized by the British authorities, and were finally disposed of by the Confederate agents in charge, and are

now in the British Navy.

Having recently been seen by Admiral Luce at Bermuda flying the British flag.

The vessel is specially built for powerful Clyde-built rams and ram boats for the Confederate Government, and also states that parties who recently visited Captain Sinclair's house, say that its main object was to obtain information concerning the Southern cause.

The schooner Emma Augusta, bound for San Francisco, was badly damaged by a gale of Point Lobos and put back to San Cruz.

New York, July 27th.—Members of the Italian colony had a mass meeting to-night. A thousand people were present to defend the honor of the nation's name, and to rebuff the action of the Immigration Society. Stands that the committee was fully paid for by the Confederate Government, and should belong to the United States. She is still valuable and is now trading to Edinburgh and Co. peninsular.

He adds that Theodore Clyde built steamers constructed by Confederate Government, and similarly disposed of by their agents, and that he is now belonging to the United States. There were also two powerful rams built by Baird & Co. on the Mersey, ostensibly for the Chinese Government, but instead used by the Confederacy. They were, he says, seized by the British authorities, and were finally disposed of by the Confederate agents in charge, and are

now in the British Navy.

Having recently been seen by Admiral Luce at Bermuda flying the British flag.

The vessel is specially built for powerful Clyde-built rams and ram boats for the Confederate Government, and also states that parties who recently visited Captain Sinclair's house, say that its main object was to obtain information concerning the Southern cause.

The schooner Emma Augusta, bound for San Francisco, was badly damaged by a gale of Point Lobos and put back to San Cruz.

New York, July 27th.—Members of the Italian colony had a mass meeting to-night. A thousand people were present to defend the honor of the nation's name, and to rebuff the action of the Immigration Society. Stands that the committee was fully paid for by the Confederate Government, and should belong to the United States. She is still valuable and is now trading to Edinburgh and Co. peninsular.

He adds that Theodore Clyde built steamers constructed by Confederate Government, and similarly disposed of by their agents, and that he is now belonging to the United States. There were also two powerful rams built by Baird & Co. on the Mersey, ostensibly for the Chinese Government, but instead used by the Confederacy. They were, he says, seized by the British authorities, and were finally disposed of by the Confederate agents in charge, and are

now in the British Navy.

Having recently been seen by Admiral Luce at Bermuda flying the British flag.

The vessel is specially built for powerful Clyde-built rams and ram boats for the Confederate Government, and also states that parties who recently visited Captain Sinclair's house, say that its main object was to obtain information concerning the Southern cause.

The schooner Emma Augusta, bound for San Francisco, was badly damaged by a gale of Point Lobos and put back to San Cruz.

New York, July 27th.—Members of the Italian colony had a mass meeting to-night. A thousand people were present to defend the honor of the nation's name, and to rebuff the action of the Immigration Society. Stands that the committee was fully paid for by the Confederate Government, and should belong to the United States. She is still valuable and is now trading to Edinburgh and Co. peninsular.

He adds that Theodore Clyde built steamers constructed by Confederate Government, and similarly disposed of by their agents, and that he is now belonging to the United States. There were also two powerful rams built by Baird & Co. on the Mersey, ostensibly for the Chinese Government, but instead used by the Confederacy. They were, he says, seized by the British authorities, and were finally disposed of by the Confederate agents in charge, and are

now in the British Navy.

Having recently been seen by Admiral Luce at Bermuda flying the British flag.

The vessel is specially built for powerful Clyde-built rams and ram boats for the Confederate Government, and also states that parties who recently visited Captain Sinclair's house, say that its main object was to obtain information concerning the Southern cause.

The schooner Emma Augusta, bound for San Francisco, was badly damaged by a gale of Point Lobos and put back to San Cruz.

New York, July 27th.—Members of the Italian colony had a mass meeting to-night. A thousand people were present to defend the honor of the nation's name, and to rebuff the action of the Immigration Society. Stands that the committee was fully paid for by the Confederate Government, and should belong to the United States. She is still valuable and is now trading to Edinburgh and Co. peninsular.

He adds that Theodore Clyde built steamers constructed by Confederate Government, and similarly disposed of by their agents, and that he is now belonging to the United States. There were also two powerful rams built by Baird & Co. on the Mersey, ostensibly for the Chinese Government, but instead used by the Confederacy. They were, he says, seized by the British authorities, and were finally disposed of by the Confederate agents in charge,

LEGEND OF THE ROBIN.
One more bird—red-tinged breast settes
softly to its nest,
Build where, swaying to and fro, twigs of apple-
blossoms blow.
Nature's sweetest rhymes are made in a guarded
place,
The robin's mate's made,
As white petals fluttering fall, rhyming with
the robin's call.
When the Christ, o'er legends say, bore the woes
of that last day,
Thoughts of man's anguish great, none His
dying thirst would satiate.
Then the silent air was stirred by the flight of a
brown-winged bird,
As it was, though nigh, it had caught His
broken cry.
And from stilly Bethel pool, one sweet drop of water
In 'tis the bird had caught, and with plying
love had brought.
Down it settled, softly down, past the bitter,
thorny crown of life,
And the dry, red drouth, laid the cool
drop on His mouth.
On its white bird's breast 'gainst the wounded hands was prest,
Ever the drop stain'd o'er its tender
heart has him.
When the apple-blossoms stir, swift we hear the
brown wings whir.
And the bird with red-tinged breast builds in
all our hearts.
Lucy E. Tiley, in the Chasteau.

HOW I HAPPENED TO MARRY.

"Well, have you forgotten your promise?"

"What promise?" said I curiously. I was leaning over the gunwale of the brig *Elise*, watching the coast of Cuba grow more distinct as we sailed rapidly toward it, while I smoked a cigar, which, after a long journey, was expiring within sight of its native land. I did not feel at all like talking.

"You haven't paid your passage," he answered.

"What do you mean, Captain?" I replied. "I have your receipt."

"Well, well, don't get angry," he said, "I have your guineas, sure enough, but that is not all. Do you remember when I came across you in Calcutta, I asked you to tell me your story—who you are, and what you are, and all the fancy things you know, and you promised to tell me all about it some time on the voyage if I would take you. You're the first passenger I've carried this ten years, and you've got your sad look and your story that's coming to think for that. We'll be ashore by four o'clock and I can give you half hour now. We sailors like yams, and I have a Yankee's card. It is a negro waiter, who handed me a card. It

"Not now, Captain," I answered. "If you must have my biography, I will give it to you this afternoon, after we've landed, but you'll find it stupid enough."

"All right, said he, "that's settled."

It was not long before we entered the port of Havana. I hardly remember its appearance, for I was too much preoccupied with melancholy reflections to notice the view. I have an indistinct recollection of the narrow entrance of the harbor, with the tall masts of many ships, mostly American, filling the channel, the cables of the leaping up above the city and that is all.

We were soon at anchor, and presently a custom-house officer came on board and examined my luggage. I was ready to go ashore, and was about to get into a row-boat, which had come alongside, when I was struck by a tap on the arm. I turned and saw Captain.

"You can't get rid of me that way," he said; "it is too late to do anything on board to-night."

We went ashore together, and walked to the nearest hotel, my companion leading the way. There was not much to arouse my curiosity in the town, for I had seen so much of it in Calcutta, and I could not, in my frame of mind, have observed anything. I took the Captain into a small room opening into the hotel's bar, and called for wine and cigars. My friend was a short, weather-beaten man of fifty, with a grizzly beard and red face, but there was something grand and forcible in his manner which showed that he would not be a bad confidant in spite of his roughness.

"Go on," he said after he had taken down a glass of port at a swallow, and began to puff vigorously at a cigar.

"Well," said I, "let me see. I might as well go back to the beginning. My father used to be a very rich man—son of the richest in New York. He was a widower for many years, and I was his only child. Of course I always had my own way."

"Ump!" interposed the Captain; "I had seen you before, and he gazed sorrowfully at the fortuneteller, who had come to him, was no help to him. He did not say anything. I took the Captain into a small room opening into the hotel's bar, and called for wine and cigars. My friend was a short, weather-beaten man of fifty, with a grizzly beard and red face, but there was something grand and forcible in his manner which showed that he would not be a bad confidant in spite of his roughness."

"Do not deceive me. My uncle was a rich man, though not a fortune, and I decided the question for me. I pushed him out of the door with some difficulty. "Never let me see your face again, you young rascal!" I said hoarsely. I slammed the door and locked it, and I heard him go down stairs. My mind was made up, and I tried to settle down again in the thoughts which he had interrupted.

"Wait a moment," he answered, rubbing his hands together. "What if he had left you all his property?"

"Do not chaff me!" I rejoined. "I am hardly the one to be preferred to my cousin Henry."

"Well, Mr. Wiley," said I, "how on earth did you get here?"

"I have found you at last," he continued, paying no attention to my question, "and do you take such pains to hide yourself from your friends and good fortune?"

"What do you mean?" I asked.

"Your uncle is dead," he responded.

"Indeed," I replied, "we did not part on good terms, but I am not brusque enough to consider his death a piece of good fortune."

"Wait a moment," he answered, rubbing his hands together. "What if he had left you all his property?"

"Do not chaff me!" I rejoined. "I am hardly the one to be preferred to my cousin Henry."

"You are very kind, sir," I said in French, "but please not apologize for me." But I cannot say that I am not sorry for my uncle. He had died, and yet I could scarcely believe it. My uncle turned me out of his house," I added. "Do you mean to say he has remembered me in his will after that?"

"I know all about it," he said, with pockmarked deliberation. "If the old gentleman had lived another week, you would have received the shock long. Two months after the death of his son, he died."

"Poor father!" mourned the Captain.

"I found myself with a few thousands of dollars, expensive habits, complete ignorance of business, and a decided disinclination to work."

"How many dollars?" the Captain asked, taking his cigar from his lips.

"I had saved up enough to live over five hundred a year," he responded. "I had to work. There was no help for it. A rich uncle of mine, my mother's brother, offered to let me live with him. There was plenty of room in his house for me, for his wife was dead and he had but one child, my cousin Henry, who was in business for himself."

"What was your uncle's name?" said my friend.

"Richard Lee," I answered. "He took me into his banking office as clerk."

"Why didn't you follow the sea?" said the Captain.

"I don't suppose that I thought of it, to tell the truth," I answered smiling. "I could not afford to leave it. It is true that it was I lived like a drudge, and yet I never succeeded in doing anything well, I hated business. In fact I liked other things very much better. I was rather to fond of balls and parties and that sort of thing, I suppose, when I had taken off my coat, for my father gave me more attention to them than to my work."

"I don't wonder at it," said my friend.

"I wouldn't sit in an office for a thousand dollars a day," and he blew forth a tremendous cloud of smoke.

"Of course my uncle did not like my behavior," he said. "He used to complain of his son Henry, who thought of nothing but making money. I think that he might have stood it all, though, if I had not been engaged to be married."

"You don't say," said the Captain.

"Yes," I said. "Of course, as I went on a good deal, that is to say, you know, I saw no end of trouble, and as I might have been compelled, I fell in love. My fault was that I did not fall in love with an heiress, that was all."

"What was your girl's name?" interruped the Captain.

"Never mind," said I. "I am telling you more than should, as it is. This was the wrong man."

"Be good," said he. "No harm intended. I was wondering if she was a Smith. My wife was a Smith."

"Well," I proceeded, "we were engaged for a year, and my business suffered more than ever. I was very much in love. My mind was full of her, and I used to go to town early in the afternoon to walk with her. However, I was taken by surprise when one day my uncle called me into his private office and reprimanded me severely. I answered him with spirit, and he realized what was happening. I was discharged, and it was arranged that I should leave my uncle's house in two days. I had a talk with him, and he agreed to that day to see my fiancee, but I determined to tell her everything the next morning. In the evening, however, I received a note from her father, in which he said that my uncle had informed him of my secret, and my fiancee could not come the wife of a good-for-nothing bargainer, and so on. My first impulse was to go to her at once and insist on marrying her at all hazards, but my wounded pride interfered, and between the two I thought the matter out. My better judgment prevailed, I think. I knew that I could not support her, and that I would never be able to do so. I felt that it would be a crime to permit the punishment of my engagement, and that it would be impossible. My spirit was broken. I was sure that I never would be able to earn another cent. If I saw her once more, I might be unable to carry out the bitter resolution which I formed. I made up my mind not to see her again, and to give up all thoughts of marriage forever."

"That is when you made a mistake," remarked the Captain.

"I was no other course open to me," I said, "but perhaps it was cowardly. It was a fearful sacrifice. I went down to Wall street, sold the bonds which formed the remnant of my estate, for \$4,000. I then procured a blank letter of credit for the amount, and signed it. I crossed the next day, leaving no clue to my whereabouts; and just before going abroad I sent a long letter to her explaining my conduct and saying farewell forever. I had no plans; and although I was only twenty-nine I felt that I was a wreck. I had no home, no family, no friends, and with my love had brought.

Down it settled, softly down, past the bitter, thorny crown of life, and the cool drouth laid the cool drop on His mouth.

On its white bird's breast 'gainst the wounded hands was prest,

Ever the drop stain'd o'er its tender heart has him.

When the apple-blossoms stir, swift we hear the brown wings whir.

And the bird with red-tinged breast builds in

all our hearts.

Lucy E. Tiley, in the Chasteau.

Tuesday morning—the day after tomorrow?

It is needless to say that I did not cheer up. I could not be untrue to my old love. "It cannot be," I said without hesitation.

"And why not, pray?"

"I am not at liberty to marry—at least not here."

He looked perplexed for a moment, but his voice broke into a smile.

"Is it that Grafton affair?" he inquired.

"Yes."

"She married George Gibson six months ago."

I was confounded. We sat in silence for a long time. I tried to reason with myself. My mind was unmanageable. One idea alone was clear. "It is a question of life and death," I thought. "I must have life."

"Mr. Wiley," I said; "I will follow your advice."

"Good," he answered, "now you speak like a man. I will call for you after breakfast, and take you to your future wife."

I shook his hand warmly when he said good-night. "I can never thank you enough," I said.

"Don't worry," he replied. "I expect a good fee for my trouble."

"I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about your errand, I know it all. Of course, as a father, I could make no promise until I had seen you, but now I consent willingly. Money is no object."

"I expect a good fee for my trouble," he said; "I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about your errand, I know it all. Of course, as a father, I could make no promise until I had seen you, but now I consent willingly. Money is no object."

"I expect a good fee for my trouble," he said; "I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about your errand, I know it all. Of course, as a father, I could make no promise until I had seen you, but now I consent willingly. Money is no object."

"I expect a good fee for my trouble," he said; "I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about your errand, I know it all. Of course, as a father, I could make no promise until I had seen you, but now I consent willingly. Money is no object."

"I expect a good fee for my trouble," he said; "I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about your errand, I know it all. Of course, as a father, I could make no promise until I had seen you, but now I consent willingly. Money is no object."

"I expect a good fee for my trouble," he said; "I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about your errand, I know it all. Of course, as a father, I could make no promise until I had seen you, but now I consent willingly. Money is no object."

"I expect a good fee for my trouble," he said; "I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about your errand, I know it all. Of course, as a father, I could make no promise until I had seen you, but now I consent willingly. Money is no object."

"I expect a good fee for my trouble," he said; "I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about your errand, I know it all. Of course, as a father, I could make no promise until I had seen you, but now I consent willingly. Money is no object."

"I expect a good fee for my trouble," he said; "I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about your errand, I know it all. Of course, as a father, I could make no promise until I had seen you, but now I consent willingly. Money is no object."

"I expect a good fee for my trouble," he said; "I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about your errand, I know it all. Of course, as a father, I could make no promise until I had seen you, but now I consent willingly. Money is no object."

"I expect a good fee for my trouble," he said; "I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about your errand, I know it all. Of course, as a father, I could make no promise until I had seen you, but now I consent willingly. Money is no object."

"I expect a good fee for my trouble," he said; "I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about your errand, I know it all. Of course, as a father, I could make no promise until I had seen you, but now I consent willingly. Money is no object."

"I expect a good fee for my trouble," he said; "I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about your errand, I know it all. Of course, as a father, I could make no promise until I had seen you, but now I consent willingly. Money is no object."

"I expect a good fee for my trouble," he said; "I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about your errand, I know it all. Of course, as a father, I could make no promise until I had seen you, but now I consent willingly. Money is no object."

"I expect a good fee for my trouble," he said; "I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about your errand, I know it all. Of course, as a father, I could make no promise until I had seen you, but now I consent willingly. Money is no object."

"I expect a good fee for my trouble," he said; "I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about your errand, I know it all. Of course, as a father, I could make no promise until I had seen you, but now I consent willingly. Money is no object."

"I expect a good fee for my trouble," he said; "I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about your errand, I know it all. Of course, as a father, I could make no promise until I had seen you, but now I consent willingly. Money is no object."

"I expect a good fee for my trouble," he said; "I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about your errand, I know it all. Of course, as a father, I could make no promise until I had seen you, but now I consent willingly. Money is no object."

"I expect a good fee for my trouble," he said; "I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about your errand, I know it all. Of course, as a father, I could make no promise until I had seen you, but now I consent willingly. Money is no object."

"I expect a good fee for my trouble," he said; "I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about your errand, I know it all. Of course, as a father, I could make no promise until I had seen you, but now I consent willingly. Money is no object."

"I expect a good fee for my trouble," he said; "I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about your errand, I know it all. Of course, as a father, I could make no promise until I had seen you, but now I consent willingly. Money is no object."

"I expect a good fee for my trouble," he said; "I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about your errand, I know it all. Of course, as a father, I could make no promise until I had seen you, but now I consent willingly. Money is no object."

"I expect a good fee for my trouble," he said; "I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about your errand, I know it all. Of course, as a father, I could make no promise until I had seen you, but now I consent willingly. Money is no object."

"I expect a good fee for my trouble," he said; "I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about your errand, I know it all. Of course, as a father, I could make no promise until I had seen you, but now I consent willingly. Money is no object."

"I expect a good fee for my trouble," he said; "I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about your errand, I know it all. Of course, as a father, I could make no promise until I had seen you, but now I consent willingly. Money is no object."

"I expect a good fee for my trouble," he said; "I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about your errand, I know it all. Of course, as a father, I could make no promise until I had seen you, but now I consent willingly. Money is no object."

"I expect a good fee for my trouble," he said; "I am delighted to see you," he said; "do not say so about

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY JULY 28, 1888

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

The paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher, Room 21, Merchants' Exchange, who is also Local Advertising Agent for San Francisco, San Jose, and Sacramento. San Joaquin Standard, Market and Montgomery Street News-Stands. San Joaquin Standard, Train Station and coming into Sacramento.

"Grover Cleveland has done more to advance the cause of free trade than any Prime Minister of England has ever done."—London Spectator.

"The only benefit England ever receives from Ireland is when they emigrate to America and vote for free trade."—London Times.

The London "Times," having a letter from President Cleveland in its possession, after quoting passages from it, editorially says: "It would hardly be possible to put the free trade case more clearly or more strongly. The arguments which Cleveland uses are those which Cable used to employ forty-five years ago, and which any English free-trader would employ now. They are purely free-trade arguments, and as such we are glad to see Cleveland using them, though sorry for the popular infatuation which makes it dangerous to give them their right name."

THE STORY OF AN EXILED QUEEN.

The domestic skeleton in the household of the Servian King has been the subject of a good deal of newspaper comment. Recently, and while public sympathy was strongly with Queen Natalie, there appeared statements that checked its flow and partially reversed the public verdict. The story was to the effect that the whole difference between King Milan and his Queen grew out of the discovery by the former that the latter was intriguing with Russia for dethronement, and it was held that this was disloyalty on the part of the wife and sufficient cause to justify his anger, his separation from her and the seizure of his son, the young Prince.

There is just enough of truth in the story to make it mischievous. Mr. George Haendel has done good service to the public by setting forth all the facts in the "Epoch." While it does not matter much to Americans how frequently or bitterly monarchs quarrel, nor how much the corruption of courts grows and is exposed, wrongs inflicted upon a woman do appeal strongly to the chivalrous spirit of Americans, and the disposition to side with the injured and misrepresented can safely be counted upon to secure the sympathy of our people. Its manifestation cannot do Queen Natalie any good, nor is it extended to her the more that she is a Queen, but it is always satisfying to Americans to know that their sympathies are not misdirected.

The truth of the Servian scandal may be briefly related. Prince Milan, in 1871, married Natalie Kechko, the daughter of the Romanian Princess Stourza, her husband being a Russian Colonel of great wealth. Natalie yielded to parental influence, not to love, in the match. She was immensely rich, very beautiful, highly cultivated, possessed a strong intellect, and was noted for her upright character, charitable disposition, and her foresight. At the Servian capital she found no society. She however taught the Servians what social life at the capital should be, according to her ideas of rank and virtue. Had she been permitted to carry on the work, she would have built about the King an almost impermeable corpus of social influences. He, however, preferred vicious and illegitimate courses, and gave his wife no aid. He neglected her for less attractive women, and made her married life wretched. She would have been less than a true woman had she not protested. One great shame, almost in the honeymoon, she condoned, but it was followed by infidelities and brutalities that crushed her heart. In the war of 1855 her husband proved a coward, while she was bending her energies and expending her means to mitigate the horrors of war and relieve the sufferings occasioned by it. The King's defeat in the field broke the faith of the people must have in their ruler to insure respect and loyalty. But as he sank in public esteem the Queen rose in popularity. He had not necessary royal dignity. He made himself common, played cards in the barracks, and entered the houses of Embassadors unannounced and unexpected, as a half-fellow, and while his Queen swerved in her chamber he amused himself as his tastes inclined him.

It seemed likely that his throne would slip from under him, and a party in opposition to him approached Natalie with the suggestion of his abdication, coupled with the threat of his overthrow by the influence of Russia, which, it was represented, favored Peter Karageorgieff. It was pointed out that if he abdicated, the right of her son, the young Alexander, then a little over eight years of age, could be preserved through a regency, of which she should be the head. The wife faltered, and the mother won, and as a result Natalie listened to the scheme. It came to nothing, for Milan heard of it, appealed to Austria and held his throne. Of course the breach between husband and wife was thereafter irreparable, and a little over a year ago, owing to the refusal of the Queen to recognize a lady of the diplomatic corps, whom she believed to be on too good terms with King Milan, Natalie left the Capital, after a violent scene, and went to the Crimea. A peace was patched up, but it was not long until Milan and Natalie again fell out, and the former boxed the ears of the latter. She took the young Prince and went to Florence, where she met Queen Victoria, through whose influence reconciliation was effected, but the King forbade her return to the Capital, saying that it would create political difficulties. Soon after she asked the Synod of Bishopto consent to his divorce from the Queen. She resisted and protested, because she had done no wrong, not because any affection existed for the King on her part.

Next came the recent struggle for the Prince, the success of the King in gaining possession of his son, and the permanent exile of the Queen, whose fortune has slipped through the King's fingers. Milan is befriended by Austria, upon which government he smiles, because he fears the pretensions of Peter Karageorgieff, who has a strong following. Russia sympathizes with Natalie, but

the Czar does not allow his sympathies to stand in the path of any political schemes he may have in view.

Thus the "royal scandal" stands. Natalie an exile, her son under influence that will teach him to despise his mother; her fortune gone; Russia sympathetic but calculating and promising nothing; all Europe, except France, her enemy because of Austrian influence and the control by that nation of all commercial channels and the trade tides of Servia, the Servian Queen appeals to the justice of mankind. The story is one, that were it not for the single act of disloyalty on her part toward the crown, would win for her universal, as it does the modified sympathy of men and women free from the influences of European courts. Even as it is, it may well be left an open question, whether her going over to the conspirators against the King was not justifiable on her part in view of the indignities he had put upon her.

MR. ATKINSON ON EARNINGS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Mr. Edward Atkinson the accomplished statistician replies in the "Forum" to Mr. Hawley's adverse criticism of his work in the "distribution of products." Mr. Hawley pronounced absurd and false Mr. Atkinson's statement that ninety per cent of all the product of the country is gained by those who do the work of life, and that only ten per cent goes to capital. Atkinson proceeds to substantiate his proposition. This he does not from the showings of United States census alone, but from numerous other reports and calculations the correctness of which is established.

Atkinson's propositions are: The annual product of a year is the source of all profits and earnings, and is the result of the joint application of labor and capital. In this product or its distribution or consumption, all take part who engage in gainful occupations. These are a fraction less than one in three of the population. The gains of the worker added to the capital of the country aggregates a large sum; but, with few exceptions, it is small in each individual case. The majority spend their lives in getting a living. These working classes now receive for their own use and consumption 90 per cent of the total amount of the product of the country. Therefore capital can secure the annual product but ten per cent. The workers secure, subject to temporary fluctuations in ten years, an increasing share of a constantly increasing product or its equivalent in money.

Mr. Atkinson assures us that no one could have been more surprised than himself to find the mathematical facts producing these results. He holds that if his conclusions can be proved, that a wholesome discontent with the narrow conditions of life may be directed to the promotion of greater abundance, higher wages, shorter hours of work and better conditions of life. The gains of the worker added to the capital of the country aggregates a large sum; but, with few exceptions, it is small in each individual case. The majority spend their lives in getting a living. These working classes now receive for their own use and consumption 90 per cent of the total amount of the product of the country. Therefore capital can secure the annual product but ten per cent. The workers secure, subject to temporary fluctuations in ten years, an increasing share of a constantly increasing product or its equivalent in money.

The Democraacy of the East is abandoning the bandana as an emblem. We looked forward from the outset to the time when returning reason would convince the leaders of the party of the utter silliness of supposing that the American people would be influenced in their political judgment by the flaunting of a nose-kerchief.

THE REPORTERS ARE WRONG.

There is really not much difference between the scheme to propose in the Senate a substitute for the Mills bill, and the purpose of the regular course—the consideration and amendment of the House bill section by section. In either case we must look forward to an extended session of debate. Possibly the "substitute" idea may hasten it somewhat, by putting the Republican majority in the affirmative. It can certainly take this position consistently, since the party is pledged to such modifications of the tariff as are necessary and do not invade its essential protective features. It has not contended against reduction of the surplus by narrowing the revenue from duties. What it does hold is, that before that end the greatest one of all, it must be kept clearly defined and intact from mere questions of party expediency.

The Indianapolis "Journal" suggests that the old-time phrase, "Dyed-in-the-wool Democrats," will more properly read, after the November election, as the epithet of the party of the utter silliness of supposing that the American people would be influenced in their political judgment by the flaunting of a nose-kerchief.

TOUREL ABOUT CHINESE.

The Miners Union of Forest Hill on the Warpath.

[Athens Republican, July 27th.]

Last spring the Miners' Union was organized at Forest Hill, and it now claims to have 2000 members.

Its ostensible purpose was the maintenance of miners' wages at \$3 a day, but it has recently branched out and proposes to deal with the Chinese question in a manner which is most objectionable.

A week ago yesterday a committee from the Union, consisting of James Creighton, W. A. LaRue and S. A. White, called upon Superintendent Power of the Hidden Valley mine to demand that he demand that he discharge the Chinese in his employment, or at least that he employ not more than one Chinaman to each white man. There are at present about 80 Chinese working while 150 are at the Hidden Treasure. The committee demanded that Mr. Power should discharge all white men who were not members of the Union.

As Pat McHale is the only man in the mine, and an accession to a member of the Union, an accession to a member would necessitate the discharge of all except McHale, unless they join the Union whether they wish to or not. Mr. Power gave in his promise to do so, but he did not keep it, so he paid \$1 a day to both men. He is paying white men who work in dry places \$3 a day, and \$3 25 a day to those who work in wet places. The miners' committee that proposed to demand that he discharge all the Chinese in his mine, and the miners themselves, are not satisfied, and that he thought they would all stand in him in opposing any violence that might be offered, and that he would not be in a position to defend himself in protecting the property of the company.

A week ago yesterday a committee from the Union, consisting of James Creighton, W. A. LaRue and S. A. White, called upon Superintendent Power of the Hidden Valley mine to demand that he demand that he discharge the Chinese in his employment, or at least that he employ not more than one Chinaman to each white man. There are at present about 80 Chinese working while 150 are at the Hidden Treasure. The committee demanded that Mr. Power should discharge all white men who were not members of the Union.

As Pat McHale is the only man in the mine, and an accession to a member would necessitate the discharge of all except McHale, unless they join the Union whether they wish to or not. Mr. Power gave in his promise to do so, but he did not keep it, so he paid \$1 a day to both men. He is paying white men who work in dry places \$3 a day, and \$3 25 a day to those who work in wet places. The miners' committee that proposed to demand that he discharge all the Chinese in his mine, and the miners themselves, are not satisfied, and that he thought they would all stand in him in opposing any violence that might be offered, and that he would not be in a position to defend himself in protecting the property of the company.

The Union at about the same time gave notice to the Chinese that they were working under contract with the miners and under C. F. Hoffman, Red office, and their lease must leave.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

The Chinese, however, had no lease, and they were not paid for their work.

PERFECTION IN COOKERY.

No agency has assisted so much toward perfection in cookery as the Royal Baking Powder. Perfection in cookery demands the best methods and the purest and most effective articles to work with. Cream of tartar and soda, or saleratus and sour milk, could never be used in the exact proportions required to raise proper food; hence, when depending upon them, the cook frequently found her bread, cake, biscuit or pastry heavy, bitter, yellow, or with lumps of soda that set the teeth on edge. She was never sure of an article that was perfect to the taste, much less one that was pure, for the cream of tartar and soda purchased at the shops always contained lime and was frequently adulterated with alum. In the Royal Baking Powder the leavening agencies exist in proportions that are chemically accurate, so that after use there is none of the ingredients left in the food. All its parts are absolutely pure, hence there can be no impurities or deleterious substances imparted to the finished product. It is of the highest and always exactly the same leavening power, and its strength never deteriorates with age; therefore the same effect always is produced by a given quantity, the lightest food is insured, and there is never a doubt of its effectiveness, no matter what its age. When used as directed the Royal Baking Powder never fails to produce pure, wholesome and palatable food, while it is more economical than cream of tartar and soda, sour milk and saleratus, and in all ways superior to yeast.

The Royal Baking Powder is indispensable to progress in cookery, to comfort and convenience in the culinary work of the household, and to the production of the most perfect and wholesome bread and pastry.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A LIBRARY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE, F OR THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME. Compiled and edited by Edmund Clarence Stedman. New York: Charles L. Webster & Company. Royal octavo, ten volumes. We have received the third and last compilation, the judgment of the编者 is that the two volumes of this work are uniformly up to the standard of the four already issued, they will constitute the most elaborate and complete collection of most interesting parts of the examination of American literature, illustrating its genesis and growth, ever from the press. The scheme is that of a comprehensive history of the literature of the world, and the editor has devoted to the subject. We are quite satisfied with the entire justice of the claims of his project, and will heartily commend him. "A Bishop of the Fifth Century" is attributed to Harriet Wares Preston; Edmund Noble is the author of "A Call on Authors"; "An Englishwoman's Day" Julia C. Dorr, gives a charming pen-picture of a delightful excursion in boho Scotland. The serials of this number are the concluding chapters of "Some Stories," and two further installments of the highly popular "Pamela," by Sir Walter Scott. "The Despot of Broome Cove" twice timely and practical contributions which will be given close attention next week. The author of the former is an untrained man in the Public Schools, and his review of the new book of "Political Essays" by James Russell Lowell, is particularly interesting. "The Shortened and Lengthened" by William H. Downey discourses on "Boston Painters and Paintings." Agnes L. Carter writes about "John Evelyn's Daughters" and "Paintings." "Old America and Her Friends" is a brilliant article by Mrs. Hodson, containing a paper on "Old America and Her Friends." "H. K. Tilton contributes the second paper on the last named portion of Charles Dickens' Cassell & Co., New York, publishers.

HUNTING RHINOCEROS.

THE SPORT ENJOYED IN BAGGING THE GAME.

The Game Also Had its Turn in "Hunting" the Hunter. Which Came Near Being Serious.

Taking my eight-bore and half a dozen spare cartridges in my pocket, I made a detour, and reaching the ant-heap in safety, lay down. For a moment the wind had dropped, but presently a gentle puff of air passed over me and blew on toward the rhinoceros. By-the-way, I wonder what it is that smells so strong about a man? Is it his body or his breath? I have never been able to make out, but I saw somewhere the other day that in the duck decoys the man who is working the ducks holds a little piece of burning turf before his mouth, and that if he does this they cannot smell him, which looks as though it were the breath. Well, whatever it was about me, it attracted his attention, the rhinoceros soon came into sight, and a minute after the puff of wind had passed he was up and running round to get his head upwind. There he stood for a few seconds and snuffed, and then he began to move, first all of a trot; then, as the game grew stronger, at a furious gallop, orchard upon his place just southwest of town. The trees are of the Royal variety and are six feet high; the trees are 17x20 feet apart, number 125, and they cover about 25 acres. Without irrigation he raised eight tons of grapes this season on the young trees. He dried them and got 4,000 pounds of gilt-edged commercial evaporated apricots, for which he demands fifteen cents a pound. At this price his crop will yield \$600 gross. He estimates that it costs him one cent of one cent per pound to cut and lay the fruit in the sun, which amounts to \$40 as an item of expense. This does not include bleaching and packing.

Professor Grant was offered \$39 per ton free board for his green fruit by a Sacramento house, or \$320 for the whole. He refused, and is now offered 13 cents for the dried product of his trees, or \$320 for the crop.

He does not believe in irrigating apricots for drying. Non-irrigated Yolo apricots will make one pound of dried fruit to four of green, while the irrigated will shrink seven pounds into one, and the non-irrigated will not mar.

He thinks that the "Royal" is the best dryer that can be grown, and is of the opinion that it don't pay to raise apricots for canners at less than 25 cents per pound.

—Woodland Mail.

Preserving Grapes.

White Smyrna figs and the White Musk grape are sometimes preserved together, the second crop of figs coming in time to can with the grapes. We give the rule for their preserves now, though September is the month in which they can best be had for canning:

Pick the figs when the skin is cracked, weigh and allow one-half of a pound of best granulated sugar to one pound of the fruit. Mix the fruit and sugar carefully (not breaking the figs), and let stand over night.

In the morning also prepare your Muscat grapes by picking them from their stems, washing, weighing and allowing one-fourth of a pound of sugar to one pound of fruit (and as many grapes by weight as figs). Cook in another kettle, using only a very little water—just enough to keep them from burning. They will cook, after starting to boil, in about ten minutes. The figs will need cooking nearly an hour. When both fruits are done, mix carefully together, let come to a boil and can. —F. M. Merkert.

Dried Grapes for Wine-making.

The importations of dried grapes of various kinds into France for purpose of making wine are upon an immense scale and in ports of entry mostly Beaujolais and Marseilles. They are imported among the leading articles of trade. Unless and until the ravages of the phylloxera are arrested in this country these importations will continue. Without them, the supply of wine for domestic consumption and sale could not be obtained from their native countries.

"French" wine for export to other countries (California for instance, where we may pay from 75 cents to \$3 per bottle for imported French claret according to brand).

These imported dried grapes are drawn from various foreign countries, chiefly from those in the Mediterranean, where heavily colored grapes rich in sugar, abound, and where the climate is favorable to the drying needed to keep the fruit.

—California Fruit Grower.

He had invited me to a talk Photo dinner, and was pleased to show the chart "Miss Clark," he said, "do you understand French?" "Not a word," she replied.

"Waiter," he said, impressively, "for wine you may bring a bottle of that rare old vin ordinaire." —New York Graphic.

SUNDAY RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner Sixth and L streets—Preacher by the pastor, Rev. J. E. Wheeler. D. B. to-morrow, Morning service, 10:45; evening, 7:15. Young People's meeting, 6:45. Strangers are invited to attend.

First Baptist Church, Sixth street, between L and M streets—Rev. D. B. to-morrow, Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening services, 7:15. All welcome.

M. C. M. — Rev. Mr. Early will address the young men's meeting at 8:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

M. E. Church, Seventh street, between L and M streets—Rev. D. B. to-morrow, Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.—Prayer-meeting, 8:30 P. M.

Calvary Baptist Church, I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth—Preaching by Rev. C. H. Herrick, pastor; will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.—Prayer-meeting, 8:30 P. M.

Congregational Church, Sixth street, between L and M streets—Rev. W. C. Merrill, pastor; services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Christian Church, Eighth street, near corner of L and M streets—Rev. G. B. Hart, pastor; services at 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church, Eighth street, between L and M streets—Rev. A. T. Neel, rector; services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Herrich, rector; services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Christian Church, Eighth street, near corner of L and M streets—Rev. G. B. Hart, pastor; services at 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church, Eighth street, between L and M streets—Rev. A. T. Neel, rector; services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

United Brethren, corner Fourteenth and L streets—Rev. T. J. Bander, pastor; services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Methodist Church, corner Fourteenth and L streets—Rev. J. C. McLean, pastor; services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets—Preaching by the